

KAPLANSKAYA, R. L.

Cand Med Sci - (diss) "Early tonometrical and tonographical diagnostics of glaucoma in the action of adductor /adekvatnyye/ stimuli on the organ of sight." Stalino, 1961. 15 pp; (Stalin-skiy State Med Inst imeni A. M. Gor'kiy); 250 copies; price not given; (KL, 6-61 sup, 238)

11F

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Metabolic processes of the skin. I. Carbohydrate metabolism of the skin. S. Ya. Kaplanskil and S. J. Kaplanskaya-Raiskaya. *Arch. sci. biol.* (U. S. S. R.) 39, 169-74 (in English 174) (1935).—Investigations of the changes in the amts. of sugar and glycogen in the skin of rabbits after the introduction of glucose, injections of adrenaline and insulin, and ultraviolet irradiation, show that changes in the amt. of sugar and glycogen in the skin take place independently of the changes in the amts. of these substances in the blood. The skin carbohydrate metabolism constitutes 18.20% of the total carbohydrate metabolism of the organism. II. The influence of pigment on the effect of ultraviolet rays. *Ibid.* 175-82 (in English 182).—Changes in the contents of H₂O, Na, K and Ca in pigmented skin of rabbits after its irradiation by ultraviolet rays proceed in the same direction and reach the same values as in unpigmented skin. The contents of sugar and glycogen in pigmented skin are less than those of the unpigmented one, but the changes in their contents in the pigmented and in the unpigmented skin after ultraviolet irradiation proceed alike. No habituation phenomena could be observed in the changes in mineral and carbohydrate metabolism of the skin after irradiation. W. A. Perlzweig

ASB-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

PRECEDENCE AND PRIORITY IN CASE																									
PRECEDENCE AND PRIORITY IN CASE																									
<p>Shin metabolic processes. III. The influence of thyroxine and insulin on the mineral metabolism of the skin. S. Ya. Kaplanskii and S. I. Kaplanskaya-Raiskaya. <i>Bull. biol. med. expil. U. S. S. R. O. Khim. (in German)</i>. Daily doses of 0.1 mg. kg. body wt. of thyroxine for 5-6 days causes a significant decrease in the H₂O and the Na contents of the skin. A daily dose of 0-10 units of insulin causes a decrease in the Ca content of the skin. <i>Ch. S. A. 30. 71857</i>. S. A. Kartala</p>																									
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11F

Metabolic reactions in skin. IV. The P metabolism in normal and pathological skin. R. Vyshhepan and S. Kaplanskaya-Baskaya. *Bull. biol. med. appl. U. R. S. S. R.* 11, 6: 1041; *Chem. Zentr.* 1943, II, 921-2; cf. C. A. 38, 5622. The P content of normal human skin varies between 117 and 300 mg. % in dried samples (105°), 30 to 80 mg. % in fresh skin. This is in accordance with the results obtained by Brown. The quantity of inorg. P is 5 to 6 mg. % in dried skin, the acid-sol. fraction 85 to 130 mg. %, and the sum of lipid and protein-bound P 85 to 100 mg. %. From observations made in human subjects as well as in animal expts., it was found that the acid-sol. fraction increases considerably in tuberculosis. If the skin was treated with H₂SO₄, croton oil, or ultraviolet radiation, the irritated part showed a considerable increase in the P content. G. E. P.

ASB-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

COMMON ELEMENTS																										PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX																										COMMON ELEMENTS																									
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<p>Influence of poor protein diet on the content of bi-sulfite-binding substances, keto acids, uric acid, and allantoin in the urine of rats. S. Kaganovskaya and Z. Mogilevskaya (Acad. Med. Sci., Moscow). Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR 11, 240-44 (1946); cf. C.A. 30, 2889. Pyruvic acid accounts for only 25-40% of the bi-sulfite-binding substances excreted in the urine of albino rats during a low-protein diet. There is no increase in these compounds which could bind bi-sulfite, such as aldehydes and hydroxy and keto acids. Allantoin is incapable of binding bi-sulfite. It is suggested that a tyrosine decarboxylase product is the cause of the increased bi-sulfite-binding capacity. H. Priestley</p>																																																																													
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PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX																																																											
<p>OA</p> <p>11E</p> <p>importance of low-protein diet on phenol binding by liver slices of white rats. S. I. Kaplanskaya (Acad. Med. Sci., Moscow). <i>Byull. Eksp. Biol. Med.</i> 24, 215-17 (1947).— White rats on low-protein, high-starch diet (25-30 days) were the source of the expl. material. The liver slices in Ringer-Krebs soln. were incubated with varying amts. of PhOH 90 min. at 38°. The bound PhOH was detd. after hydrolysis by dil. HCl. In normal rats the binding averages 20.7 % of tissue. The low-protein fed rats gave an av. value of but 13 %.</p> <p>G. M. K.</p>																																																											
ASB-55A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																																																											
<table border="1"> <tr> <th colspan="10">1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS</th> <th colspan="10">3RD AND 4TH COLUMNS</th> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="10">11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20</td> <td colspan="10">21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30</td> </tr> </table>																				1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS										3RD AND 4TH COLUMNS										11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20										21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30									
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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<p>BA</p> <p>11e</p> <p>Effect of a protein-poor diet on the oxidation of phenyl alanine and tyrosine by liver slices of white rats. S. Kaplinskil and S. Kaplan. <i>Biochimica 14, 130-3</i> (1949); cf. C.A. 42, 9017. Liver slices from white rats on a protein-poor diet oxidized only 0.4% of added phenylalanine and tyrosine, compared to 33% oxidized by livers of normal rats. About 0.2-1.0 mg. of homogentisic acid was found in the daily urine of rats that had been kept on a protein-poor diet for 25-30 days. The homogentisic acid content reached 5-6 mg. when 0.4 g. of phenylalanine or tyrosine was added to the diet. Although a relationship may exist, still it is difficult to correlate the disturbance in the oxidation of phenylalanine and tyrosine with the absence of vitamin C brought on by a protein-poor diet in rats. The problem is complicated by the fact that vitamin C when injected into such rats is rapidly destroyed, and hence cannot influence the intensity of oxidation of phenylalanine and tyrosine, and the formation and excretion of homogentisic acid. Important biol. substances like thyroxine and adrenaline may not be formed in the body when a disturbance occurs in the metabolism of phenylalanine and tyrosine.</p> <p>H. Priestley</p>																			
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										140 AND 4TH (0018)									

KAPLANSKIY, S.Ya.; KAPLANSKAYA, S.I.; SHMERLING, Zh.G.

~~DL-methionine metabolism~~
DL-methionine metabolism in rats during protein-deficient diet and its effects on restoration of disorganized ferment functions. Biokhimiia, Moskva 17 no.3:348-353 May-June 1952. (CML 25:1)

1. Laboratory of Tissue Chemistry, Institute of Biological and Medical Chemistry of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, Moscow.

ALEKSEYEVA, I.A.; KAPLANSKAYA-RAYSKAYA, S.I.

Influence of methionine on the higher nervous activity of rats in protein deficiency. Vop.pit. 19 no.1:45-48 Ja-F '60.

(MIRA 13:5)

1. Iz laboratorii vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti (zav. - doktor biologicheskikh nauk Ye.A. Yakovleva) Instituta fiziologii AMN SSSR i laboratorii fiziologicheskoy khimii (zav. - S.Ya. Kaplan-skiy) Instituta biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii AMN SSSR, Moskva.

(METHIONINE pharmacol.)

(CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM pharmacol.)

(PROTEIN deficiency)

Kaplanovskaya T. N.

Friction material. V. I. Blagin, N. V. Kotova, T. N.
Kaplanovskaya, and K. I. Klement'ev. U.S.S.R. 1408,755,
Oct. 25, 1957. Friction disks and brake bands for auto-
mobiles are made of the following powders: Fe 4, Cu 60,
Sn 10, Pb 5, graphite 4, bakelite 8, and asbestos fiber 9%.
M. Haseb //

KAPLANSKAYA, Yuliya Moiseyevna; LIDVANSKIY, Anatoliy Mikhaylovich, MANUSHIN,
Nikolay Fedorovich; VOSKOBOYNIK, D.I., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.;
MANOLE, M.G., red.; MURASHOVA, N.Ya., tekhn.red.

[Brief German-Russian dictionary of nuclear physics and technology]
Kratkii nemetsko-russkii slovar' po iadernoi fizike i iadernoi
tekhnike. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo tekhniko-teoret. lit-ry, 1958. 303 p.
(Nuclear physics--Dictionaries) (MIRA 11:3)
(German language--Dictionaries--Russian)

SOV/137-59-1-312

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 1, p 39 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Voskresenskiy, R. M., Kaplanskiy, A. F., Karpasov, M. V.,
Martynov, B. P.

TITLE: A New Compressor Aggregate for Blast Furnaces (Novyy
kompressornyy agregat dlya domennykh pechey)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Nevsk. mashinostroit. z-da, 1957 (1958), Nr 1, pp 49-68

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

Card 1/1

L 14501-66 EWT(m)/T DJ
ACC NR: AP6006344

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/002/0066/0066

INVENTOR: Kaplanskiy, A. P.; Gerasimov, B. Ya.; Arkhipov, V. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Single-stage centrifugal supercharger. Class 27, No. 178014.

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 2, 1966, 66

TOPIC TAGS: supercharger, centrifugal supercharger, internal combustion engine

ABSTRACT: The proposed supercharger contains a housing with an impeller and a

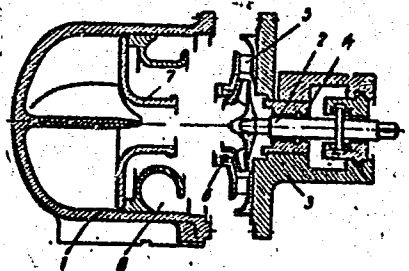


Fig. 1. Supercharger

1 - Housing; 2 - impeller; 3 - cap;
4 - impeller bearings; 5 - vaned diffuser;
6 - covering disk seal; 7 - intake manifold; 8 - pressure chamber.

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.515.5-146.1

I. 14501-66

ACC NR: AP6006344

removable circular cap (see Fig. 1). To simplify assembly and regulation of the clearances, the impeller with bearings, the vaned diffuser, and the seal of the covering disk of the impeller wheel are located in the cap, while the intake manifold and pressure chamber are mounted in the housing. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [TN]

SUB CODE: 21/ SUBM DATE: 08Apr64/ ATD PRESS: 4199

OC
Card 2/2

KAPLANSKIY, A.S.; ORLOVSKAYA, G.V., prof.; TUSTANOVSKIY, A.A., prof.

Pathomorphological changes in the heart of rabbits during immunization with homologous tissues in conjunction with killed streptococcus. Vop.revm. 1 no.2:3-9 Ap-Je '61. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Iz Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta revmatizma (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Nesterov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR. (HEART—DISEASES) (STREPTOCOCCUS)

KAPLANSKIY, A.S.

Changes in the reticulo-histiocytic system of rabbits immunized
with homologous tissues combined with killed streptococci. Vop.
revm. 1 no.4:11-18 O-D '61. (MIRA 1613)

1. Iz laboratoriy gistokhimii (zav. - doktor med.nauk G.V.
Orlovskaya) i fiziko-biokhimicheskoy laboratoriy (zav. - prof.
A.A. Tustanovskiy) Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta revmatizma (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR
prof. A.I. Nesterov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.
(RETICULO-ENDOTHELIAL SYSTEM) (RHEUMATIC FEVER)
(VACCINATION)

KAPLANSKIY, A.S.

Plasmacytic hyperplasia in lymphoid organs in rheumatic fever.
Vop.revm. 2 no.3:6-11 J1-S '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Iz laboratorii gistokhimii (sav. - doktor med.nauk G.V.
Orlovskaya) Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta revmatizma
(dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Nesterov)
AMN SSSR.

(RHEUMATIC FEVER) (LYMPHOID TISSUE)

ACC NR: AP6036873

SOURCE CODE: UR/0219/66/062/011/0080/0083

AUTHOR: Durnova, G. N.; Kaplanskiy, A. S.; Roshchina, N. A.

ORG: Scientific Research Institute of Medical and Biological Problems, Ministry of Public Health, SSSR (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mediko-biologicheskikh problem Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR)

TITLE: The phagocytic activity of leukocytes and cells of the reticuloendothelial system, and antibody production in mice kept under lowered pressure conditions

SOURCE: Byulleten' eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny, v. 62, no. 11, 1966, 80-83

TOPIC TAGS: hypoxia, antibody, bacteriophage, mouse, circulatory system

ABSTRACT: Experiments were conducted to study the effect of hypoxic hypoxia on cellular and humoral immunity mechanisms in mice. Experiments showed that keeping mice in a pressure chamber at 576 mm Hg (equivalent to an altitude of 2000 m) for two weeks did not substantially affect cellular or humoral immunity. Antibody levels in the serum of experimental animals inoculated with typhoid vaccine two hr after leaving the pressure chamber were determined by the passive hemagglutination reaction. Phagocytic activity of leukocytes and the absorption capacity of RES cells were studied in nonimmunized animals after exposure to lowered pressure. A second group of experimental animals was exposed up to six hr daily (for 10 days)

Card 1/2

UDC: 612.273.2:612.017.1

ACC NR: AP6036873

to atmospheric pressure gradually reduced from 462 mm Hg to 330 mm Hg (4000—6500 m) in the course of the experiment. In this group of animals a definite, although slight, decrease in the antibody level in the blood was observed. The decrease in antibody production observed in mice repeatedly exposed to very low pressures may be connected with disrupted synthesis of immune proteins in the cells producing antibodies, or with a decrease in the number of these cells. The phagocytic activity of RES cells in this group remained unchanged. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 25Jul65/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 011/
ATD PRESS: 5108

Card 2/2

KAPLANSKIY, B.S.

Significance of an electrophoretic study of the blood proteins in
acute cholecystitis. Trudy TSIU 2:274-280 '61. (MIRA 15:8)
(BLOOD PROTEINS) (GALL BLADDER--DISEASES) (ELECTROPHORESIS)

KAPLANSKIY, B.S.

Relation between the changes in the activity of glutamic-aspartic aminopherase in the blood and morphological lesions of the liver parenchyma in different forms of cholecystitis. Khirurgiia 39 no.6:90-93 Je '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Iz 2-y kafedry klinicheskoy khirurgii (zav. - prof. B.K. Osipov) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey na baze Moskovskoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy No.50 (glavnyy vrach N.P. Brusova);

KAPLANSKIY, Irving (1917-); KLEYNERMAN, G.I. [translator];
POSTNIKOV, M.M., red.

[Introduction to differential algebra] Vvedenie v differentsial'nuiu algebru. Pod red. M.M. Postnikova. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr. lit-ry, 1959. 85 p. (MIRA 15:7)
(Algebra)

KAPLANSKIY, I. A.

KAPLANSKIY, I.A.

Postoperative suppurative fistula of the right tube with flow of menstrual blood from the fistular opening. Akush. 1 gin. 32 no.5: (MIRA 10:11)
75 8-0 '56.

1. Is ginekologicheskogo otdeleniya Roslavl'skoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy
(glavnyy vrach - saslushennyy vrach RSFSR I.V.Lavrushin)
(FISTULAS) (FALLOPIAN TUBES--DISEASES)

KAPLANSKIY, I.A.

First pregnancy and labor in a 55-year-old woman. Sov.med. 23 no.10:
144 0 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Iz skushersko-ginekologicheskogo otdeleniya Roslavl'skoy gorod-
skoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach I.V. Lavrushin).
(PREGNANCY)

KAPLANSKIY, I.A.

Cesarean section under local infiltration anesthesia in combination with the Vishnevskii method of bilateral paranephral blockade. Akush. i gin. 35 no.2:92-93 Mr-Apr '59.
(MIRA 12:5)

1. Iz Roslavl'skogo gorodskogo rodil'nogo doma (glavnyy vrach I.A.Kaplanskiy).

(CESAREAN SECTION, anesth. & analgesia
local infiltration anesth. with bilateral
paranephral block (Rus))

(ANESTHESIA, LOCAL
in cesarean section, with bilateral paranephral
block (Rus))

KAPLANSKIY, I.A.

Immediate and remote effects of the use of the vacuum extractor.
Akush. i gin. no.1:90-92 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Akushersko-ginekologicheskoye otdeleniye Roslavl'skoy
tsentral'noy rayonnoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach P.D. Kostenko).

KAPLANSKIY, S.A.

BELKIN, Y a.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KARLINSKAYA, M.I.; MOROZ, V.A.; KAPLANSKIY, S.A., inzhener; MAGNICHKINA, V.P., inzhener; SIMYAGINA, M.N., inzhener; SOKOL'SKIY, I.F., redaktor; KONYASHINA, A., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Principal factors in dispatching and automation of city water supply systems] Osnovnye polozheniya po dispetcherizatsii i avtomatizatsii sistem gorodskogo vodosnabzheniya. Moskva, Izd-vo Ministerstva kommunal'nogo khozyaistva RSFSR, 1955. 38 p. (MLRA 9:1)

1. Akademiya kommunal'nogo khozyaistva.
(Water supply engineering)

a

187 AND PER. CROSS

Fractional Distillation Reaction for palladium. I. M. Kosenman and R. J. Kaplanoff, *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 14, 690-70(1941).—The pptn. reaction of Pd with dimethylglyoxime was studied. By this means detection of Pd in presence of large amts. of Fe salts is feasible only after binding Fe with NaF. Pptn. of Pd is not interfered with by presence of Ni if it is run at pH 3-4 (HCl). There is a lack of data on limiting amts. of Pd detectable by this reaction in presence of other ions. To improve the usefulness of this pptn. reaction, K. and L. use a flotation procedure. If the test soln. is weakly acid with HCl and treated with satd. alc. soln. of dimethylglyoxime, and the mixt. is shaken with Et₂O, the yellow Pd ppt. collects at the H₂O-Et₂O interface, where it can be much more readily detected, especially if present in small amts. The limiting concn. of Pd detectable without flotation is 1:10000; with flotation, 1:300000. It is even more useful in colored and pigmented solns. Limiting concns. of the reaction with and without flotation were then detd. in the presence of Co, Cr, Pb, Mn, Mg, Pt, Al, Fe, Zn, Cd, Ni, Cu, Ag and Bi. In the last 5 cases the limiting concns. were unchanged, but for the first 9 ions the improvements were up to 30-50 times in sensitivity. The time requirement for the reaction is 3 min.

G. M. Kaplanoff

ASAC-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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The polarographic method in the analysis of lead-base bearing metals. N. I. Kaplanik, A. B. Gurevich, and I. A. Korshunov (Goskiz Vilyu.). *Zavodskaya Lab.* 11, 910 20(1945).—The paper describes methods for the analysis of bearing metals for C, Ni, Cd, As, and Sn. The six of bearing metals studied contained Sn 9-11, Sb 13-15, Cu 1.5-2, Cd 1-2, As 0.5-1.5, Ni 1-1.5% (the remaining being Pb and small quantities of other metals). Results obtained by the polarographic method were very close to those obtained by chemical methods of analysis. W. R. H.

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS		3RD AND 4TH ORDERS	
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX			
<p>542 Pulse Counter with a Scaling Circuit. S. I. Kaplanchik and A. A. Ryabov. <u>Zhur. Tekhn. Fiz.</u> 10, 634-6(1946) (in Russian).</p> <p>A scaling device for pulse counters is described, giving scaling ratios 2, 5, 10, 20, and 40, and presenting the advantage of considerable simplicity of the circuit as compared with the current instruments, (three electronic tubes instead of 12-15). The working principle is that described by Johnson (Rev. Sci. Instruments 9, 319(1938)): a condenser is charged by successive additions of equal quantities of electricity; this is followed by a discharge through a neon bulb when the necessary potential difference is reached; the desired scaling ratio is obtained by regulating the capacity of the condenser. The principal part of the circuit is a two-tube multivibrator furnishing strictly equal, almost rectangular, pulses.</p>			
<p>ASS-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>			
<p>1ST DIVISION</p>		<p>2ND DIVISION</p>	
<p>3RD DIVISION</p>		<p>4TH DIVISION</p>	

KAPLANSKIY, S. I.

Jun 50

USSR/Metals-Copper
Chemistry-Analysis, Colorimetric

"Colorimetric Determination of Copper in Copper-Cyanide Electrolytes,"
I. B. Rabinovich, S. I. Kaplanskiy, N. A. Lebedeva, Gor'kiy State U

"Zavod Lab" Vol XVI, No 6, p 747

Method consists of following operations: Decomposition of complex copper cyanide
cation by action of sulfuric acid, neutralization of solution with ammonia and
obtaining ammonia complex of copper, elimination of ferric hydroxide by filtering
through glass filter, and colorimetric determination. Without any light filter,
analysis may be conducted in range of copper concentrations 0-0.35 g/l. Range
may be increased up to 0.55 g/l by using green, yellow, or red light filters.

PA 163T64

TOLKACHEVSKAYA, Nadezhda Filippovna; KAPLANSKIY, S.Ya., prof.,
otv. red.; CHERKASOVA, V.I., red.; TSUKERNIK, I.A., red.;
TIKHOMIROVA, S.G., tekhn. red.; GUS'KOVA, O.M., tekhn.red.

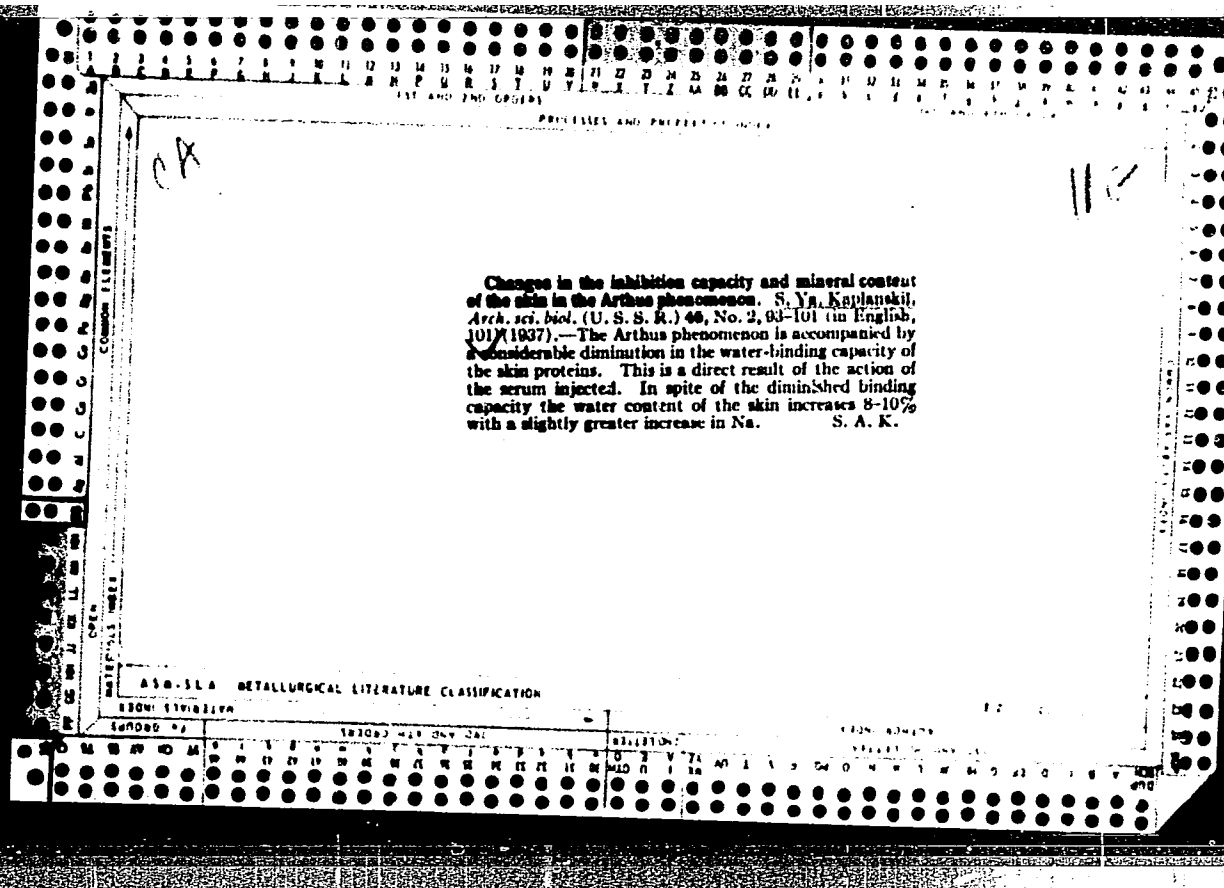
[Development of the biochemistry of animals; a short
historical outline] Razvitie biokhimii zhivotnykh; kratkii
istoricheskii ocherk. Moskva, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963. 96 p.
(MIRA 17:1)

KAPLANSKIY, S. YA.

The comparative biochemical characterization of brain proteins. I. The tyrosine and tryptophan contents of the brain proteins in vertebrates. S. Kaplanskiy, V. Borovskaya and A. Bogdanova. *Arch. int. biol.* (U. S. S. R.) 27, 683-9 (in German 410) (1965).—The tyrosine and tryptophan contents of the brain proteins of man, cow, dog, rabbit, sheep, mouse, frog and fish were found to be remarkably const., varying between 4.20 and 4.60% of dry substance for tyrosine and between 1.30 and 1.60% for tryptophane. II. The cystine content of brain proteins in vertebrates. V. Borovskaya and A. Tustanovskiy. *Ibid.* 401-2 (in German 402).—The cystine content for the brains of the above species was also const. 1.10-1.34% of dry wt. III. The content of phenylalanine in the brain proteins of vertebrates. V. Borovskaya and N. Boldyreva. *Ibid.* 403-4 (in German 404).—The phenylalanine content of the brain gray matter is, man 4.47% of dry wt., cow 4.78%, frog 4.47%. It was lower and const. in the white matter of human brain and in the brains of the other animals, varying from 3.75 to 3.97%.

ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS		PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX		3RD AND 4TH ORDERS	
<p>Metabolic processes of the skin. I. Carbohydrate metabolism of the skin. S. YA. Kaplanski and S. I. Kaplanskaya-Reiskaya. <i>Arch. sci. Biol.</i> (U. S. S. R.) 39, 166-74 (in English 174) (1935).--Investigations of the changes in the amts. of sugar and glycogen in the skin of rabbits after the introduction of glucose, injections of adrenaline and insulin, and ultraviolet irradiation, show that changes in the amt. of sugar and glycogen in the skin take place independently of the changes in the amts. of these substances in the blood. The skin carbohydrate metabolism constitutes 18-20% of the total carbohydrate metabolism of the organism. II. The influence of pigment on the effect of ultraviolet rays. <i>Ibid.</i> 175-82 (in English 182).--Changes in the contents of H₂O, Na, K and Ca in pigmented skin of rabbits after its irradiation by ultraviolet rays proceed in the same direction and reach the same values as in unpigmented skin. The contents of sugar and glycogen in pigmented skin are less than those of the unpigmented one, but the changes in their contents in the pigmented and in the unpigmented skin after ultraviolet irradiation proceed alike. No habituation phenomena could be observed in the changes in mineral and carbohydrate metabolism of the skin after irradiation.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">W. A. Perlzweig</p>					
<p>ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>					
SIGNATURE		SIGNATURE		SIGNATURE	
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COMMON ELEMENTS																										METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																																																																											
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<p>1. The synthesis of amino acids in animal tissue. I. The influence of leucine on the synthesis of alanine in the kidney and liver. S. Karjala and I. Zitovskaya. <i>Bull. biol. med. appl. U. R. S. S. O.</i> 222-4 (in German) (1938).--The addn. of <i>dl</i>- or <i>d</i>-alanine, <i>d</i>- or <i>l</i>-valine, glycine, cysteine, glutamic acid, aspartic acid, tryptophan, tyrosine, histidine or arginine to dog kidney tissue sections in the presence of pyruvic acid and (NH₄)₂CO₃ has no effect upon the synthesis of alanine (I). The addn. of 0.15-1 mg. of <i>dl</i>-leucine to 2 g. of kidney tissue increases I formation 200-300%, while the addn. of 0.5-1 mg. of lysine increases the formation of I by 20-25%.</p> <p>S. A. Karjala</p>																																																			<p>1. The synthesis of amino acids in animal tissue. I. The influence of leucine on the synthesis of alanine in the kidney and liver. S. Karjala and I. Zitovskaya. <i>Bull. biol. med. appl. U. R. S. S. O.</i> 222-4 (in German) (1938).--The addn. of <i>dl</i>- or <i>d</i>-alanine, <i>d</i>- or <i>l</i>-valine, glycine, cysteine, glutamic acid, aspartic acid, tryptophan, tyrosine, histidine or arginine to dog kidney tissue sections in the presence of pyruvic acid and (NH₄)₂CO₃ has no effect upon the synthesis of alanine (I). The addn. of 0.15-1 mg. of <i>dl</i>-leucine to 2 g. of kidney tissue increases I formation 200-300%, while the addn. of 0.5-1 mg. of lysine increases the formation of I by 20-25%.</p> <p>S. A. Karjala</p>																																																		

1ST AND 2ND GRIDS																										3RD AND 4TH GRIDS																									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																																																			
<p> <i>SKIN metabolic processes. III. The influence of thyroxine and insulin on the mineral metabolism of the skin. S. Ya. Kaplanikil and S. I. Kaplanakaya-Raiskaya. Bull. Acad. med. sci. U. S. S. R. 6, 300-2 (1968) (in German).—Daily doses of 0.1 mg./kg. body wt. of thyroxine for 8-9 days causes a significant decrease in the H₂O and the Na contents of the skin. A daily dose of 0-10 units of insulin causes a decrease in the Ca content of the skin. Cf. C. A. 30, 7183.</i> </p>																																																			
<p> <i>ASH 51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</i> </p>																																																			

Report of the sci. research work of the All-Union Inst. of Experimental Medicine im. A.M. Gor'kiy for 1933-37 (Mbr., Editorial Bd.), Moscow-Leningrad, 1939; Report of the sci. research activities of the All-Union Inst. of Exptl. Med. im. AM. Gor'kiy for 1938-39 (Mbr., Editorial Bd.), Moscow-Leningrad, 1940. Source - bks.

13

Ca

Metabolism of tumor proteins. S. Kajdanskil and V. Orskov. *Acta. Med. U. R. S. S. 2, 10-11(1930)* (in French); cf. *C. A. 33, 4837*.—Work on the denaturation and synthesis of amino acids by tumor tissue is reviewed. Felix Saunders

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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<div>KA</div>																								<div>11E</div>											
<p>The effect of vitamin B₁₂ on metabolism, and its use in the therapy of injuries of the peripheral nervous system. Ya. Kaplanski, A. Zemerov, S. Kaplanchaya and S. Sverdlov. <i>Neirofiziologiya</i> 1962, No. 6, 30-46.</p> <p>Wounded patients having injuries of the peripheral nervous system, accompanied by severe pain, were shown to be in a state of B₁₂ hypovitaminosis, as expressed by retarded oxidation of keto acids and deficient decarboxylation of amino acids, as well as by depressed urea synthesis in the liver. These conclusions followed from analysis of urine which revealed in all cases increased excretion of keto acids and amino acids, together with a decreased urea/total N ratio in the urine. Evidently the nerve injury in itself, plus the severe pain cause an abnormally high consumption of vitamin B₁₂. Administration of large doses of vitamin B₁₂ remedied the situation. Sep. expts. on animals corroborated the above results, namely that the abnormal values of keto and amino acids, together with a lowered urea/total N ratio, are characteristic metabolic deviations reflecting deficiency of vitamin B₁₂ in the body. C. S. Shanin.</p>																																			
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116

Choline as an additional food factor. S. Ya. Kaplan.
Advances Modern Biol. (U. S. S. R.) 17, 312-19
1964. Review.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS		PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX	
GA		11A	
<p>Pathogenesis of emaciation from wounds. I. Hypo-proteinemia and its role in pathogenesis of wound emaciation. S. Ya. Karijanskii, N. Budyreva, and N. Berezovskaya. <i>Khirurgiya</i>, 14, No. 3, 3-8 (1944).—In wounded patients the protein level in the plasma drops to 2.5-3.0%. The disturbance of protein metabolism also causes an increased loss of amino acids through the urine and decreased quantities of urea in urine. The liver function is impaired. Hypovitaminosis B₁ generally is not observed. G. M. Kosoladoff</p>			
<p>ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>			
<p>SECOND ORDER</p>		<p>THIRD ORDER</p>	

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<p><i>ca</i></p> <p>Influence of a diet low in proteins on deamination, transamination, and synthesis of amino acids in the liver and kidney. S. Kabinakh, N. Beresovskaya, and Zh. Shmerling (Inst. Exptl. Med., Moscow). <i>Biokhimiya</i> 10, 401-6(1945)(English summary).—The deamination of alanine by liver slices had completely stopped and was slowed up in kidney tissue of white mice subjected for 20-30 days to a diet low in protein. Transamination was only 30-60% of normal. These changes were not reversible, and persisted long after the animals had been put on a diet high in proteins. Deamination was resumed when to the mouse liver and kidney slices there was added the protein prepn. from hog kidneys (method of Warburg and Christian). The changes consequent on a low-protein diet are therefore due to the destruction of the protein component of the enzymic system of α-amino acid oxidase. H. Priestley</p> <p><i>Det. Tissue Chem. VIEM</i></p>																			
<p>ASD-LLA METALLOGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p> <p>FROM SIC-BELVA</p> <p>FROM SIC-BELVA</p> <p>FROM SIC-BELVA</p>																			

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<p>ca</p> <p>Blood-plasma proteins and their role in metabolic processes in the organism. S. Ya. Kaplanski. <i>Advances in Modern Biol. (U.S.S.R.)</i> 19, 324-38(1945).—Review with many references.</p> <p>G. M. Kosolapoff</p> <p>11F</p>																			
<p>COMMON ELEMENTS</p> <p>COMMON VARIABLES INDEX</p>																			
<p>ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																			
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<p>COMMON ELEMENTS</p>										<p>COMMON VARIABLES INDEX</p>									

11F

ca

Effect of reduced barometric pressure on the histamine content of the blood. S. Ya. Kaplanski and I. Fridlyand (11 Med. Inst., Moscow). *Byull. Eksp. Biol. Med.* 20, No. 7/8, 54-7 (1945).—Rabbits in barochambers, with normal or amended diets, were subjected to air pressures corresponding to 6000-8000 m. altitude for (30-60) min., then immediately tested for histamine content of the blood by Code's modification (cf. *C.A.* 31, 4350*) of Barsoum's method (cf. *C.A.* 29, 8042*) and by the reaction of isolated guinea-pig muscle. Of rabbits with normal diets, 54% showed a rise in blood histamine after low-pressure exposure. The animals showing sharpest rise in histamine content either died or were in poor condition after exposure. If an animal showed rise of histamine after one exposure, the same occurred on succeeding exposures. Animals fed histidine showed a rise in blood histamine after exposure, which was not shown by similarly fed animals that were not subjected to low pressure. Cystine or arginine in the diet had no effect on blood histamine.

K. Starr Chester

ASM-ILA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

11F

CA

11E

Transformation of carotene into vitamin A under the action of irradiated casein. S. Kaplanski and T. Hahn (Secourt Moscow Med. Inst.). *Biochimica* 11, 327-31 (1946).—Like thyroglobulin, irradiated casein is capable of transforming carotene into vitamin A. If a soln. of the irradiated casein is boiled for 5 min., its activity is completely destroyed. H. Priestley

Chair Biochemistry

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

KAPLANSKIY, S.

"Influence of Acetic, Acetoacetic and B-hydroxybutyric Acids on the Synthesis of Aminoacids in Liver and Kidney Slices," Biokhim., Vol. 12, No. 6, 1947. Lab. Tissue Chemistry, Institute Biological and Medical Chemistry, Academy Medical Sciences, Moscow, -1946-.

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS																									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																										SUBSTANCE INDEX																									
<p>OA</p> <p>Influence of a low-protein diet on the vitamin C content in the organs of white rats and on the urinary excretion. S. Kaplanshil and L. Mashbits. <i>Biokhimiya</i> 12, 291-7 (1947).—It was observed that vitamin C was rapidly destroyed in the bodies of patients on a low-protein diet. When white rats were fed a low-protein diet, less than the normal amt. of vitamin C was excreted in the urine. The liver and kidneys of such rats contained only 60-65% of the normal vitamin C content; the adrenals and intestines contained 80% and the spleen 90%. The vitamin C content of the organs did not increase after the rats, which had been fed a low-protein diet, were given 10 mg. of vitamin C daily. A low-protein diet leads to the destruction of both endogenous and exogenous vitamin C. H. Priestley</p>																										<p>11E</p>																									
<p>ASD SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																										<p>11E</p>																									

KAPLANSKIY, S.

PA 21T94

USSR/Medicine - Diet and Dietetics Jun/Aug 1947
Medicine - Ascorbic Acid

"The Influence of Low-protein Diet on the Ascorbic Acid Content of the Organs of White Rats and on Their Urinary Excretion," S. Kaplanskiy, I. Mashbits, Laboratory of Tissue Chemistry, Institute of Biological and Medical Chemistry, Academy of Medical Sciences, and the Chair of Biochemistry, 2d Moscow Medical Institute, 7 pp

"Biokhimiya" Vol XXI, No 4

Vitamin C content and excretion decrease in protein-deficient nutrition, even when ascorbic acid, in large amounts, is administered to the rats. The ascorbic 21T94

USSR/Medicine - Diet and Dietetics (Contd) Jun/Aug 1947
Medicine - Ascorbic Acid

acid is evidently destroyed in the organism of protein-starved rats.

21T94

KAPLANSKIY, S. Ya.

PA 12/49T74

USSR/Medicine - Evolution
Medicine - Biology

May/Jun 48

"Review of M. Florken's Book, 'Biochemical Evolution,'" S. Ya. Kaplanskiy, 2 pp

"Biokhimiya" Vol XIII, No 3

Much useful material included, but the book does not live up to its title. Translated from the French by D. Ye. Ryzkina, edited by A. N. Shcherbakov, State Publishing House of Foreign Literature, Moscow, 1947.

12/49T74

KAPLANSKIY, S. YA.

"Review of A.V. Palladin's Book 'Text on Biologic al Chemistry'," Biokhim., 13, No. 4, 1948.

B.A.

A III - 19

Effect of deficient protein diet on oxidation of phenylalanine and tyrosine by rat liver slices. S. Kaplansky and S. Kaplanakaya (Biochimie, 1949, 24, 130-133). Liver slices from rats kept on a protein-deficient diet, oxidize phenylalanine and tyrosine at a rate only 20-25% of that by liver slices from normal rats. Protein-deficient rats excrete homogentisinic acid in amounts up to 1 mg./24 hr. This amount is increased by feeding with tyrosine and phenylalanine. Administration of ascorbic acid does not restore the capacity of liver slices to oxidize these amino-acids. D. H. SMYTH.

Lab. Chem. of Diseases, Inst. Biol.
+ med. chem. A.M.S. USSR

KAPLANSKIY, S.Ya.

~~Effects of low barometric pressure on metabolism.~~ Uspekhi Biol. Khim.
1, 261-80 '50. (MLRA 5:8)
(CA 47 no.14:7069 '53)

KAPLANSKIY, S. Ya.

KAPLANSKIY, S. Ya., OLEVSKIY, M. I.

Use of thyroiodin in treatment of premature and hypotrophic infants. *Pediatrics*, Moskva No. 6, Nov.-Dec. 50. p. 24-5

1. Of the Department of Physiology, Central Scientific-Research Pediatric Institute of the Ministry of Public Health RSFSR and of the Laboratory of Tissue Chemistry, Institute of Biological and Medical Chemistry of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR.

GIML 20, 3, March 1951

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 4
Feb. 25, 1954
Biological Chemistry

Metabolism of phosphorus compounds in white rat livers in relation to protein-deficient diets. S. Ya. Kaplan'skil, R. M. Khesin, and O. Zamyatina (Acad. Med. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Ukrain. Biokhim. Zhur.* 22, 400-9 (1950) (in Russian); cf. *C.A.* 46, 10331a. — The subcutaneous injection of P^{32} into rats results in a 70% higher P level in the plasma of rats on a protein-deficient diet than in normal rats. The increased P^{32} level in the blood of rats on a protein-deficient diet conditions the greater incorporation of P^{32} into the various P compds. of the liver; this can lead to an erroneous conclusion that P metabolism in the liver is increased. The increased incorporation of P^{32} into P compds. may also be conditioned by a considerable decrease in the wt. of the liver when the vascular system of the liver and capillary permeability are relatively unchanged. The functions of the enzyme system which condition phosphorylation reactions in the livers of rats on low-protein diet are inhibited.
Clayton F. Holway

KAPLANSKIY, S.Ya.; KAPLANSKAYA, S.I.; SHMERLING, Zh.G.

Dl-methionine metabolism in rats during protein-deficient diet and its effects on restoration of disorganized ferment functions. Biokhimiia, Moskva 17 no.3:348-353 May-June 1952. (CML 25:1)

1. Laboratory of Tissue Chemistry, Institute of Biological and Medical Chemistry of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, Moscow.

KAPLANSKIY, S. Ya.

Disturbances in the regulation of processes of metabolism in protein deficiency and their restoration. Voprosy Pitaniya 12, No.1, 5-12 '53.

(MLRA 6:3)

(CA 47 no.14:7049 '53)

1. Inst. Biol. and Med. Chem., Acad. Med. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow.

KAPLANSKIY, S.Ya.; OZERETSKOVSKAYA, N.Ye.; SHIRVINDT, B.G.

Use of methionine for the restoration of processes of nitrogen metabolism, which were disturbed in hypertrophy in young children. Vop.pit.12 no.6:21. 27 N-D '53. (MIRA 6:12)

1. Iz laboratorii khimii tkaney (zaveduyushchiy - professor S.Ya.Kaplanski; Instituta biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR i Tsentral'nogo pediatricheskogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR (Moscow).

(Nitrogen--Assimilation and excretion) (Hypertrophy) (Methionine)

KAPLANSKIY, S. Ya.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 8
Apr. 25, 1954
Biological Chemistry

(3)
Influence of protein deficiency on the metabolism of phosphoric compounds in animal organisms. S. Ya. Kaplaniskii, O. G. Zamyatkina, and R. V. Khesin. *Bio-khimiya* 18, 552-8(1953).—The blood vol. of rats fed a protein-deficient diet is reduced in proportion to loss in weight. The increase in the concn. of subcutaneously introduced P^{32} (on the basis of body weight) cannot be regarded as due to loss in blood vol. In such rats there is observed a sharp retardation in the P^{32} migration into the bones causing an increase in the P^{32} concn. in the blood, which in turn leads to an increase in the rate of P compds. in the liver and other organs (except the bones). Upon returning the animals to normal diets, the P^{32} concn. in the blood comes to normal levels, and the formation of P compds. in the liver due to the exptl. introduction of P^{32} is reduced. B. S. Levina

KAPLANSKII, S.Ya.

Chemical characteristics of *Bac. perfringens* toxins and their effects
on human and animal metabolism. *Usp. biol. khim.* 2:292-304 '54.
(MIRA 12:12)

(*CLOSTRIDIUM PERFRINGENS*,
toxin, chem. & eff. on metab.)

KAPLANSKIY, S.Ia.

"Choline as a food factor and pathology of choline metabolism."

L.A.Cherkas. Reviewed by S.Ia.Kaplanskiy. Vop. pit. 13 no.1:58-59

Ja-F '54.

(MLBA 7:1)

(Choline) (Cherkas, Leon Abramovich, 1899-)

KAPLANSKIY, S.Ya., professor

The role of mineral compounds in nutrition. Zdorov'e 1 no.10:22 0 '55.
(MINRA 9:5)

(MINERALS IN THE BODY)

KAPLANOV, S.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec. Vol.10/12 Phy.Biochem. Dec. 57
 KAPLANSKY S. Ya.

5115. KAPLANSKY S. Ya., KUSOVLEVA O. B. and USPENSKAYA V. D. *Electrophoretic analysis of liver proteins (Russian text)
 BIOKHIMIJA 1956, 21/4 (469-477) Graphs 7 Tables 3

Rat liver homogenate was pretreated by extraction with saline and incubation at 37° C. On electrophoresis it gave at least 6 well-defined peaks: A with a mobility equal to that of serum albumin, B, C and D with mobility similar to that of serum β -globulin and E and F having zero mobility coinciding with the salt peak. Less well-defined peaks were a (before the albumin peak), c (slower than C) and e. Electropherograms of non-incubated samples were often less well-developed and showed, in addition to the above-mentioned peaks, a strongly-marked B₂ peak. Electropherograms of samples prepared by extraction with butanol and saline showed a higher proportion of A and a marked B₁ peak. The proportions of fractions were different from those in serum: fractions migrating as slow α -globulins amounted to 30-33%, those between β - and γ -globulins to 30% and those of zero mobility to 25%, while the fraction having the mobility of serum albumin was only 10-15%. The findings are in agreement of those of Soroff and Cohen for rat liver, but differ widely from those of La Mirande and Allard. Livers from 4 dogs were also analysed. Peaks A, B, C, D, and E were found in extracts obtained by the several

*Lab. Physiol Chem. Inst.
 Biol + Med Chem, AMS USSR*

5115

CONT.

methods and B₂ only in extracts obtained by saline extraction without incubation.
Hais - Prague

KAPLANSKIY, S.Ya.

"Problems in medical chemistry," vol.1, nos. 1-6, 1955. Reviewed
by S.IA.Kaplanski. Biokhimiia 21 no.4:503-504 J1-Ag '56.
(CHEMISTRY, MEDICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL) (MLRA 9:10)

KAPLANSKIY, S. Ya.

USSR/Physiology of Human and Animal - Metabolism

R-3

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Biologii, No 16, 1957, 70437

Author : Kasantseva, V.S. , Kaplanskiy, S.Ya.

Title : On the Mechanism of Tirozine Oxidation Disturbance in the Liver with Protein Insufficiency

Orig Pub : Biokhimiya, 1956, 21, No 5, 528-533

Abstract : Rats were kept on a standard low-protein ration and at the appearance of acute symptoms of protein insufficiency (PI) they were killed. Slices of homogenates of liver were incubated in a Ringer-bicarbonate buffer (pH 7.4) for two hours at 38 C. with triosine (T) and additions of different qu. of ascorbic acid (AA), glutathione (G), Ketoglutaric acid, (KG), and then the remaining unoxidized T was determined. The addition of AA to the liver tissue of rats with PI increased only slightly the process of T oxidation. The addition of AA however with KG fully restored the process of T oxidation. The decrease

Card 1/2

- 91 -

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Biologii, No 16, 1957, 70437

of G in the liver does not appear to be the limiting factor for the process of T oxidation in the liver in PI. It is assumed that the basic reason for the disturbance of T oxidation in liver in PI, appears to be the slow-down of KG formation in the cycle of citric acid, which leads to the disturbance of transamination reaction between T and KG.

Card 2/2

- 92 -

KAPLANSKIY, S.Ya.

Disorders of amino acid metabolism in protein deficiencies and
their restoration. Vop.med.khim. 3 no.5:340-350 S-O '57.

(MIRA 10:12)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologicheskoy khimii Instituta biologicheskoy
i meditsinskoy khimii AMN SSSR, Moskva.

(PROTEINS, deficiency,

amino acids metab. disord. & ther., review (Rus))

11.11.21.1957
KAPLANSKIY, S.Ya.; KUZOVLEVA, O.B.; STAROSEL'TSEVA, L.K.

Paper electrophoresis of liver proteins [with summary in English].
Vop.med.khim. 3 no.6:451-455 N-D '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologicheskoy khimii Instituta biologicheskoy i
meditsinskoy khimii AMN SSSR, Moskva.

(LIVER, metabolism,
proteins, electrophoresis (Rus))
(PROTEINS, metabolism,
liver, electrophoresis (Rus))

KAPLANSKIY, S. Ya.
KAPLANSKIY, S.Ya., prof.

~~Some problems~~ in the pathology of amino acid metabolism. Vest.AMN
SSSR 12 no.5:46-54 '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(AMINO ACIDS, metab.
disord., compl. (Rus))

KAPLANSKIY, S.Ya.

"Mineral in pasture; deficiencies and excesses in relation to animal health" by F.C.Russel, D.L.Duncan. Reviewed by S.IA.
Kaplanskiy. Vop.it. 16 no.4:83-84 J1-Ag '57. (MIRA 10:10)
(MINERALS IN PLANTS) (PASTURES AND MEADOWS)
(RUSSEL, F.C.) (DUNCAN, D.L.)

KAPLANSKIY, S.Ya.

"Tables of the amino acids in foods and feeding stuffs" [in English]
by D.Harvey. Reviewed by S.IA.Kaplantskii. Vop.pit. 16 no.5:
90-91 S-O '57. (MIRA 11:3)
(AMINO ACIDS) (HARVEY, D.)

KAPLANSKIY, S.Ya.; KUZOVLEVA, O.B.

Electrophoretic investigation of liver proteins in protein deficiency and chloroform and carbon tetrachloride poisoning [with summary in English]. Biokhimiia 22 no.1/2:162-170 Ja-F '57. (MIRA 10:7)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologicheskoy khimii Instituta biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Moskva.

(PROTEINS, metabolism,

blood & liver in exper. protein insuff. & chloroform & carbon tetrachloride pois. (Rus))

(LIVER, metabolism,

proteins, in exper. protein insuff. & chloroform & carbon tetrachloride pois. (Rus))

(BLOOD PROTEINS,

eff. of exper. protein insuff. & chloroform & carbon tetrachloride pois. (Rus))

(CHLOROFORM, poisoning,

exper., eff. on blood & liver proteins (Rus))

(CARBON TETRACHLORIDE, poisoning,
same)

KAPLANSKIY, S. YA.

AUTHOR: Kaplanskiy, S.Ya., Professor

25-58-4-12/41

TITLE: The Problem of Albumins (Problema belka)

PERIODICAL: Nauka i Zhizn', 1958, Nr 4, page 26 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Institut biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, (Institute of Biological and Medical Chemistry attached to the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences) convened a conference on problems of albumin structure, albumin properties of animal organs and tissues, their biosynthesis and changes. Over 600 scientific workers from various countries, including Czechoslovakia, Hungary, China, and the GDR, were present. Professor V.N. Orekhovich, Member of the AMN, Director of the Institute, opened the conference with a report on a new class of albumins, the so called "procollagens". Reports on modern chemical, physico-chemical, and spectroscopic methods of albumin analysis were delivered by K.F. Firfarova, M.P. Chernikov, L.A. Lokshina, V.O. Shpikiter, Tsi Chzhen-u, Aspirant from the KNR, O.V. Troitskaya, D.N. Shigorin, who are all collaborators of Professor Orekhovich. Academician Shtorm, and Doctors B.Keyl and V. Tomashek reported on the work of the Institut khimii belka Akademii nauk v Prage (Institute of Albumin Chemistry attached to the

Card 1/2

The Problem of Albumins

25-58-4-12/41

Academy of Sciences in Prague) in the field of albumin structure. Moreover the conference heard the following reports: A.V. Palladin, President of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, on albumin properties in various sections of the nervous system; Professor G.Ye. Vladimirov, on albumin interchange of the nervous system; Professor V.V. Portugalov, on the topography of cerebral albumins; Professor S.Ya. Kaplanskiy, on changes in albumin properties of the liver, kidneys and blood; Professor Tsao T'yen-chin (Shanghai), on a new water-soluble muscular albumin; Professor I.I. Ivanov of Leningrad, on the distribution of albumins in various types of muscular tissues; T.Garzo from Hungary, R.V. Khesin, A.Ye. Gurvich, I.B. Zbarskiy (USSR), on results of experiments on mechanism and localization of biosynthesis processes of ferments and antibodies and on albumin biosynthesis in tissue growths.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2 1. Biology-Conference 2. Albumin-Properties

KAPLANSKIY, S.Ya.; GURVICH, A.Ye.; STAROSEL'TSEVA, L.K.

Comparative investigation of the electrophoretic and immunological properties of organ and serum proteins [with summary in English].
Biokhimiia 23 no.1:114-118 Ja-F '58. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologicheskoy khimii Instituta biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii ANU SSSR, Moskva.

(PROTEINS,

electrophoretic & immunol. properties, comparison with serum proteins (Rus)

(BLOOD PROTEINS,

electrophoretic & immunol. properties comparison with proteins of various organs (Rus)

KAPLANSKIY, S.Ya., BEREZOVSKAYA, N.N.

Synthesis of alanine from pyruvic acid and ammonia by a purified enzyme preparations from rat liver mitochondria. [with summary in English]. Biokhimiia 23 no.5:669-673 S-O '58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologicheskoy khimii Instituta biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Moskva.

(LIVER,

purified enzymatic prep. in synthesis of alanine from pyruvic acid & ammonia (Rus))

(ENZYMES,

purified enzymatic prep. in synthesis of alanine from pyruvic acid & ammonia (Rus))

(PYRUVATES,

same (Rus))

(ALANINE,

same (Rus))

KAPLANSKIY, S.Ya., prof.

Ionites in medicine. Zdorov'e 5 no.3:12-13 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:3)
(ION EXCHANGE) (THERAPEUTICS)

KAPLANSKIY, S.Ya.; LEBNEVA, N.K.; STAROSHEL'TSEVA, L.K.

Electrophoretic and immunochemical investigation of proteins
in the kidney, blood serum, and urine in experimental nephritis.
Vopr. med. khim. 5 no.3:225-231 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Laboratory of Physiological Chemistry, Institute of Biological
and Medical Chemistry, Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R.,
Moscow.

(NEPHRITIS, exper.
protein metab., electrophoresis & immunochem. aspects (Rus))
(PROTEINS, metabolism,
in exper. nephritis, electrophoresis & immunochem. as-
pects)

KAPLANSKIY, S.Ya.; STAROSEL'TSEVA, L.K.

Electrophoretic and immunological changes in organ and serum proteins associated with protein deficiency and certain pathological conditions of the liver and kidneys in rats [with summary in English]. Biokhimiia 24 no.1:86-93 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Laboratory of Physiological Chemistry, Institute of Biological and Medical Chemistry, Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.

(PROTEINS, metab.

blood & various organs, electrophoretic & immunal. aspects of protein defic. & liver & kidney inj. in rats (Rus))

(LIVER, physiol.

eff. of exper. inj. on proteins in blood & various organs, electrophoretic & immunol. aspects (Rus))

(KIDNEYS, physiol.

same)

KAPLANSKIY, S. YA. and STAROSELTSEVA, L. K. (USSR)

"Changes in the Immunological Properties of Blood Serum Proteins
in Patients with Various Diseases of the Liver."

Report presented at the 5th International Biochemistry Congress,
Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961

OREKHOVICH, V.N., otv. red.; BRAUNSHTEYN, A.Ye., red.; KAPLANSKIY,
S.Ya., red.; RED'KIN, I.A., red.; VYSHEPAN, Ye.D., red.;
KUZ'MINA, N.S., tekhn. red.

[Problems arising in modern biochemistry] Aktual'nye voprosy
sovremennoi biokhimii. Moskva, Medgiz. Vol.2. [Chemistry and
the mechanism of enzyme action] Khimiia i mekhanizm deistviia
fermentov. 1962. 251 p. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Moscow. Institut biolo-
gicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii. 2. Institut biologicheskoy i
meditsinskoy khimii Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Moscow
(for Orekhovich, Braunshteyn, Kaplanskiy).
(ENZYMES)

KAPLANSKIY, S.Ya.; KUZOVLEVA, O.B.

Distribution of individual protein fractions between the
structural elements of the cells of the liver and kidneys.
Biokhimiia 26 no.4:603-607 J1-Ag '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Laboratory of Pathology of Protein Metabolism and Immunology,
Institute of Biological and Medical Chemistry, Academy of
Medical Sciences of the USSR, Moscow.
(LIVER) (KIDNEYS) (PROTEINS)

BONDAR', Z.A.; KAPLANSKIY, S.Ya.; MAKAROVA, N.A.; STAROSEL'TSEVA, L.K.;
SHMUL'YAN, T.R.

Change in the immunological properties of serum proteins in
chronic liver diseases. Terap.arkh. 32 no.11:21-28 N '60.
(MIRA 14:1)

1. Iz laboratorii patologii belkovogo obemna i immunokhimii
(zav. - prof. S.Ya. Kaplanskiy) Instituta biologicheskoy i meditsin-
skoy khimii AMN SSSR i fakul'tetskoy terapevticheskoy kliniki
(zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. V.N. Vinogradov)
I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta I.M. Sechenova.
(BLOOD PROTEINS) (LIVER—DISEASES)

KAPLANSKIY, S.Ya.

Changes in the serum proteins in some diseases. Vest. AMN SSSR
17 no.9:10-21 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Laboratoriya patokhimi Institute biologicheskoy i meditsin-
skoy khimii AMN SSSR. (BLOOD PROTEINS)

KAPLANSKIY, S.Ya., prof. (Moskva)

Some functions of blood serum proteins. Terap.arkh. 34 no.2:3-
12 '62. (MIRA 15:3)

(BLOOD PROTEINS)

KAPIANSKIY, S.Ya., prof. (Moskva)

Review of Professor Jozsef Szcsz' book "Pathology of protein
nutrition," Arkh. pat. 27 no.2:86-87 '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

KAPLANSKIY, S.Ya.; AZYAVCHIK, A.V.

Content of sulfhydryl and disulfide groups in proteins of human
blood serum in some liver and kidney diseases. Vop. med. khim. 11
no.2:41-46 Mr-Apr '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii AMN SSSR, Moskva.

KAPLANSKIY, S.Ya.; AKOPYAN, Zh.I.

Adaptive changes of the tryptophan metabolism in the animal
organism. Vop. med. khim. 10 no.5:451-460 S-O '64.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii' AMN SSSR,
Moskva.

KAPLANSKIY, V. YA.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/5159

Golenko, D.I., V.Ya. Kaplanskiy, V.P. Smiryagin, and Yu.M. Shivalin

Datchik sluchaynykh chisel na elektronnoy vychislitel'noy mashine "Strela"
(Pickup of Random Numbers on the Electronic Computer "Strela") Moscow,
Vychislitel'nyy tsentr AN SSSR, 1960. 29 p. 750 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Vychislitel'nyy tsentr AN SSSR

Resp. Ed.: V.P. Smiryagin; Ed.: M.V. Yakovkin; Tech. Ed.: N.S. Popova.

PURPOSE: The booklet is intended for technical personnel concerned with
the development of computers.

COVERAGE: The booklet describes a pickup of random numbers constructed at the
Vychislitel'nyy tsentr AN SSSR (Computing Center AS USSR). The device is
one of the first operating dummies and has already solved a number of specific
problems. Its basic principles of design, problems of bench testing, and cer-
tain mathematical criteria used for checking the dummy operation are briefly
reviewed. No personalities are mentioned. There are 3 references, all Soviet

Card 1/2

Bibliography

29

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000720510003-3"

Card 2/2

5-18-61

ACCESSION NR: AT3012139

S/2967/63/000/000/0212/0221

AUTHORS: Golenko, D. I.; Smiryagin, V. P.; Kaplanskiy, V. Ya.; Shivalin, Yu. M.

TITLE: Random number data unit for computer "Strela"

SOURCE: Voprosy* vy*chislitel'noy matematiki i vy*chislitel'noy tekhniki. Moscow, 1963, 212-221

TOPIC TAGS: data unit, random number, noise generator, pulse shaper, germanium diode, statistical criterion, weighted sum

ABSTRACT: The details of a data unit for random numbers consisting of 12 noise generators, 12 switches, 12 pulse shapers, 12 triggers, and 12 output inverters have been presented. In octal system, the random number cell is assigned the number 7757. Each electronic element is discussed in detail. The noise generator consists of a germanium diode noise element and 3 cascade amplifiers. The pulse shapers are used with triggers to ensure a uniform position distribution for the 0 and 1 digits on the triggers. To evaluate the quality of the data unit and to establish some reliability criterion for its operation, the randomness of the numbers is studied by the series method, which uses a statistical criterion to

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT3012139

determine the degree of association entering the random succession in the formation of numbers. Next, the uniformity of the random number distribution is determined by the Pearson criteria which uses χ distribution as the weighted sum of the square of deviation between ν_i and np_i , or

$$\chi = \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{(\nu_i - np_i)^2}{np_i}$$

where ν_i is the quantity of selected objects in the i -th interval and np_i - mathematical expectation of ν_i in a hypothetical theoretical distribution. It is shown that the data unit satisfies both criteria and materially reduces the time for solving problems in statistics. Orig. art. has: 10 equations and 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 22Oct63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GP

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

1. KAPLANSKIY, Ya.

BALAT'YEV, P. kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KAPLANSKIY, Ya., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Construction yard with a concreting combine for producing precast concrete products. Stroil. mat., izdel. i konst. 1 no.10:4-7 0 '55.
(MLRA 9:1)

1. Zamestitel' direktora po nauchnoy chasti Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta zhelezobetona. (for Balat'yev). 2. Starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik instituta. (for Kaplanskiy).
(Reinforced concrete) (Concrete, Prestressed)

KAPIANSKIY, Yakov Lazarevich; IL'INICH, I.M., nauchnyy red.; KRUGLOV, S.A.,
red.; GILLENSON, P.G., tekhn.red.

[Building yards with combines for concrete work] Poligon s betoni-
rnyushchim kombainom. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit.materialam,
1957. 107 p. (MIRA 11:2)
(Precast concrete)

AUTHOR: Kaplanskiy, Ya. L., Cand. Mech. Sciences. 173
TITLE: Aggregate for concrete used in concreting combines.
(Zapolniteli dlya betonov, ykladyvaemykh beton-
iruyushchimi kombainami).
PERIODICAL: "Beton i Zhelezobeton" (Concrete and Reinforced Concrete),
1957, No.3, pp.97-99 (U.S.S.R.)
ABSTRACT: The main problem during the continuous mixing of concrete
in combines is the grading of the aggregate. The author
describes the manufacture of multi-cavity prestressed
concrete floor slabs, made from 3 layers of concrete.
The bottom layer is made of concrete Mark 300, the middle
layer of concrete Mark 100 - 150 and the top layer of
concrete Mark 200. The bottom layer of concrete
contains a 3 to 10 mm graded aggregate. Yuzhnii (viz.
ref.1) introduced a method of improving fine sand by
the addition of 50% granulated clinker which does not
lower the hardness of the mix. For concreting combines
with vibrators are used which can handle crushed and
river sand with not more than 5% organic clay impurities.
(GOST 2781 - 50 and 2778-50). The Charkovsk concreting
factory introduced in 1955 a concreting combine which
processes clinker instead of 3 to 10 mm stone aggregate.
Granulated clinker was used on the recommendation of
VNIIZhelezobeton for the manufacture of the above
mentioned hollow floor slabs. This clinker aggregate

Aggregate for concrete used in concreting combines. (Cont.)
was graded 1 to 10 mm. Clinker concrete mixes were ¹⁷³
proved to be suitable for prestressed concrete
constructions. But clinker concrete needs 40 to 50 kg/m³
more cement. Granulated clinker, when activated and
containing 10% finely ground clinker, gives the concrete
Mark 100 - 150 which is suitable for the middle layer
of the floor slabs. The Zhdanov Factory in Stalingrad
manufactures reinforced concrete bridge constructions
for a span of 11.6 m from activated granulated clinker
concrete. The strength of the clinker concrete depends
on the water content of the clinkers and should be
between 8 to 9%. The reinforcement was found to remain
satisfactory if the compactness of the surrounding
concrete is of a high degree. Reinforcement placed in
well-compacted clinker concrete Mark 300 did not show
any signs of corrosion. There are 2 references, both
Russian.

(1) K. I. Khokholev and G.V. Pukhal'skii, Yuzhnii,
Nauchnoe Soobshchenie, 1954.

KAPLANSKIY, Ya.L., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Production technology of prestressed reinforced concrete floor slabs
with the aid of concreting units. Biul. stroi. tekhn. 14 no.5:16-19
Mv '57. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zheleznogo betona.
(Concrete slabs)